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Agricultural.

The Butter Outlook.

The advance in butter rates during the past season, during which the country has had no severe and wide-prevailing drought, but rather an unprecedented growth of grass and forage crops, seems at first glance to have no other reason than the restrictions that have been placed upon the sale of oleomargarine or butterine. But let us see what some of the other conditions are. As we have not the statistics for the whole country, we must rely upon those for Boston, which may be taken as nearly like the whole, because there have been few places where the drought or the rainfall or the grass crops have been far out of the normal average condition.

During the month of September, Boston had a consumption of 959,312 pounds more than in September, 1901, and during the five months following May 1, the consumption increased 2,479,782 pounds over that of the same period last year. This might be in part attributed to the fact that there is a less sale of imitation and an increase in the demand for genuine butter.

This increased consumption, however, of about 118,000 pounds per week was followed by a decrease during the week ending Oct. 4 in the receipts of 196,955 pounds, and 197,536 pounds in the week ending Oct. 11, both of which show a decrease of about 800,000 pounds a month in receipts, with an increase nearly as large in the consumption. Thus we are really about 1,300,000 pounds below what we should have had for the month of September if we take last year as a standard of receipt and allow for the increase in consumption.

Whether similar conditions exist in other markets or not we have no figures to judge from, but as they have shown an even more rapid and radical advance in prices than the Boston market, and even now they are quoting butter higher at the points our dealers receive it from under ordinary conditions, we may simply judge that they also find the demand exceeding the receipts, and that they have been or soon expect to be, as dealers here have, obliged to draw upon the surplus placed in cold-storage warehouses for the winter demand, when receipts do not usually equal consumption.

That the short supply cannot be attributed to the export demand is shown by the fact that for the five months ending Sept. 29 the exports from Boston were 25,012 pounds less than in the same time last year, and for the two weeks ending Oct. 11 there were no exports, while for corresponding two weeks last year exports amounted to 180,675 pounds from Boston alone.

A similar comparison of figures will show an equal or greater decrease in the butter exports from New York since May 1, and as these are the two leading ports from which any is exported, we cannot attribute the advance in prices to the foreign drain upon our supply.

While we may allow that the lessening of the supply of oleomargarine is one cause of an increased demand for butter, but the cause of a decrease in receipt of about 800,000 pounds a month during the past two months, while for the five preceding months receipts decreased even more than that, shows that the oleo law is not alone responsible for the advance in prices. We must look elsewhere for the cause, and we think we need not look long.

The high prices of grain during the year previous to May 1, and especially during the year before Oct. 1, 1902, led to the slaughter of many cows that had been supplying milk to creameries and cheese factories, and the liberal feeding of those remaining.

We will not now discuss the wisdom of this management, excepting so far as to say that if the cows slaughtered were the least productive of the herds, it might have been a good thing for their owners.

There were few of them, however, that butchers equally productive to fill their butchers this spring, and to buy others was to increase the total supply, excepting they changed from the hands of one who fed but little concentrate food, to one who fed more liberally. Nor will the change from scanty food and poorly balanced rations to a fair supply of well-balanced rations so increase the yield in one season as to greatly increase the production of butter, especially where grain feeding while in pasture is not the rule. If the cow has been growing lean upon a short supply of rich food, she may increase her milk production when more liberally fed, but she will not, or few will, increase the butter production until she has stored up some fat on her body.

Months ago we ventured to suggest that these causes would produce a short supply of butter in this country for the season to

come, and now we think we have not seen the highest point reached. It will require at least a year of good feeding to bring back many of these cows to their production of a year ago now. It will require three or four years to grow up heifers to adequately fill the places of the older cows that were condemned and slaughtered. The home consumption is likely to be increasing during that time, unless something occurs to make the poor feel that they must eat their bread without butter or to resort to a substitute, even though it is not colored.

We may lose something more of the English trade, as we have already, by high prices, but while this forces some of the English buyers to increase their demand for European butter or oleomargarine, there are a certain class of buyers who may be ready

French or Sweet German white. As the latter is our favorite table turnip we used to grow that, and have a great many too large or too small for market that we had to feed out, but for stock food we are not sure that it is any better than the yellow or Russian rutabaga. Either contains more phosphate of lime or bone-forming material than the English turnip, and analysis has shown that they contain more when grown upon a fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid. The English turnip shows more water, and we thought it better for sheep, suckling lambs or sows with litters of pigs than any other root. For milch cows we think no root equal to the turnip, with the additional advantage that it can be wintered where it grows and is perfect condition for feeding to the cow

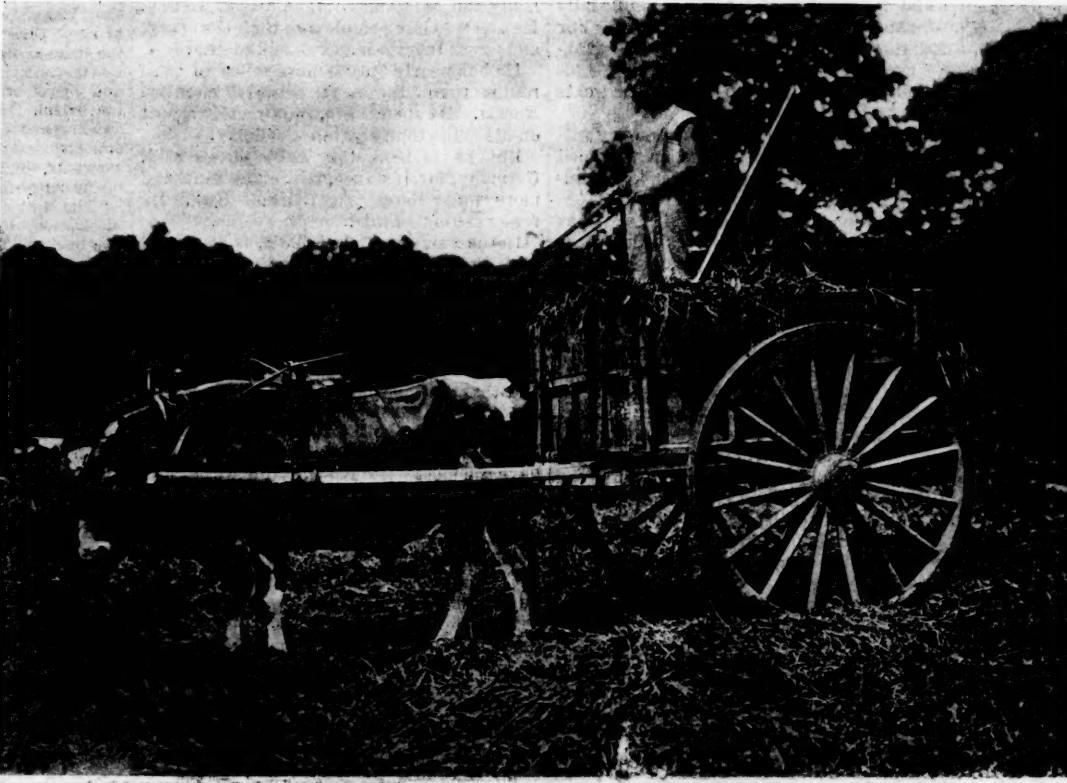
else during the winter, it should be for as short a time as possible, and in the warmest part of bright, sunny days. Even the sheep with their warm woolen coats do better when not kept out long in cold storms and windy days.

Hoard's Dairymen continues its report of an investigation of the dairies of patrons of creamery in Onondaga County, N. Y. It reports ten in number of Oct. 10. The results obtained for \$1 invested in feed were \$2.19, \$2.63, \$2.10, \$1.66, \$1.60, \$1.47, \$1.21, \$1.18, \$1.17 and ninety-nine cents, respectively. Why this difference? The one that received \$2.19 had ten cows, grade Holstein; cost of keeping \$31 per cow; average ration, roughage, alfalfa hay, corn stover and pasture, four pounds of corn

numerous causes, even in the best herds. These will need to be replaced. The best of cows too grow old, and outlive their term of usefulness, hence there should be younger animals coming along that can take their places.

Dairymen in general should make a practice of raising enough heifers to replenish their herds as occasion may require. Indeed, it is better to have some animals to sell at remunerative figures than to be under the necessity of buying.

But every farmer should be careful and not dispose of the animals that should be kept on the farm, even at tempting prices, as this might result in serious deterioration of the herd, and that should ever be most vigilantly guarded against. It should be the aim to keep the herd so well up in point



GLENWOOD'S DUKE OF HADDON, H. R. 5752.
Loaned by R. I. Agricultural Experiment Station.

to pay the higher prices for butter from the United States and Canada if they find that our anti-oleomargarine laws are being strictly enforced. This may benefit the producers here, if it bears harder on the consumers.

Cheese is in better demand at higher prices, and this may lead to more milk going to the cheese factories and less to the creameries. Those who make condensed milk are now paying more for pure milk than the creameries, and as the demand for their product is increasing they may advance their rates still farther, and establish factories in other localities. Their requirements as to the feed of the cows and the cleanliness of the milk are more stringent than those of the average creamery, but this will not deter the better or more careful class of dairymen from sending their milk to them, unless the creameries impose similar restrictions in regard to their milk and pay higher prices for it.

The rigid inspection of the milk supplies of our large cities and towns has given people more confidence in the quality of the milk they buy, and this increases the demand for milk for family use, while it obliges the milk contractor to pay the farmers better rates, and to be more exacting in their examination of the milk they receive, and perhaps to reach farther out to their supplies, all of which will tend to diminish the amount available for butter.

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after the calf is dropped in the spring. The table beets take next rank in food value, and we would place carrots next to them, but long ago rejected them from our list, because the labor and manure used on three hundred bushels of carrots would exceed that required to grow nine hundred bushels of mangold-wurzels or rutabagas on an acre.

The carrot received its high reputation from an erroneous idea that in some way its color would impart a yellow tinge to winter butter. If it was true that it could do so, the yellow turnip should do the same thing. To our taste the carrot gives a more unpleasant flavor to milk and butter than the turnip, but that is a matter of fancy. We do not like parsnips, but we never noticed that they imparted their flavor to milk as do the carrots and turnips.

There has been a considerable reduction in the amount of oleomargarine made in this country since the passage of the law that prohibits it from being colored to imitate butter. In July nearly as much was made this year as in July, 1901, but during August this year, in Chicago, which has produced about two-fifths of the entire amount made in the United States, was but 1,361,620 pounds, which is 2,915,980 pounds less than in August, 1901, or less than one-third as much. If the decrease through all the manufacturers is the same, it would amount to 6,350,000 pounds in August, equal to the product of 52,400 cows, that average to make 125 pounds of butter a year. To decrease the total production some 75,000,000 pounds a year means that the average production of butter should be raised far above 125 pounds per cow, or a large increase in the number of cows kept, unless we want to produce a butter famine. In the meanwhile our exports of butter are steadily decreasing, as we have not chosen creamery butter to spare from our home trade. But the exports of oleo-oil to Europe and countries does not decrease, and when that keeps up, those countries can sell margarine in England, or can use it at home and send their butter to England. They do not want to make the custom reports of Great Britain.

The cow, Mary Marshall 5th, No. 1184, has exceeded the record of her mother, Mary Marshall, who won her prize record in the Pan-American contest, at eleven years old, making 254 pounds at a profit above feed of \$54.91. Mary Marshall, 5th, gave 1082 pounds of milk in May, 1902, a record that exceeds any other made by a cow of the same breed.

The idea that the cattle should be kept

meal and bran through the winter; returns from creamery \$67.92 per cow; raises cows to keep up the herd, and has taken some pains in breeding; stable very good; most of the liquids saved by using horse manure as an absorbent.

Where the result was but ninety-nine cents, the owner had also ten grade Holstein cows, cost for feeding \$22 per cow;

average ration, roughage, alfalfa hay, corn stover and pasture, three pounds of

brewers' grains a day for three months in the spring; stable not very light or warm;

liquid manure not saved; returns from creamery \$27.85 per cow.

The average price of his milk is ninety-five cents per 100 pounds, while the other man averages \$1.07 per 100 pounds.

This difference of twelve cents a hundred for the milk, and a difference of 380 pounds in total amount of milk produced, accounts for the difference in profits.

It would be interesting and instructive if we had the space to give these reports in full. All but two have grade Holsteins, those have mixed breeds, and they return \$1.06 and \$1.00 income per cow for \$1 cost of feed.

They show that liberal feeding and warm, light stables usually produce the most profit, but they do not show, as perhaps they should, the importance of breeding from a sire of a good milk-producing strain, of giving the proper care to calves and heifers, and of regular hours of milking and feeding. Upon these three last items depend as much as anything.

Winter rye may be sown for spring feeding up to the middle of November, if the ground is not frozen, and it will furnish good feed about the first of May. The sooner it is sown after the middle of October, the larger it is likely to be early in the spring. We have seen a good field of the grain that was sown so late that the ground froze that night and the blades did not come up until the January thaw. It was a little too late for feeding out before the pastures are ready. But sow now on warm, dry land, using about a bushel of seed to the acre and two hundred to three hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer, and it will grow rapidly in the spring.

Selection of Stock.

As the winter season approaches, the farmer should make careful estimate of the amount and kind of stock that it will be the most desirable to keep on the farm. This is yearly a very necessary work to be attended to, but the best results are to be sought after or expected.

And in attending to this matter it might well first to say that there should be no more stock kept than there are suitable accommodations for, and can be well fed and sheltered.

To undertake more than this will usually result in discouragement and loss. And in the selection of the animals to be kept, great care should be exercised.

A farmer must have an ideal herd of cows, for instance, if there are not some that fall considerably behind the others in production and value. These last are not profitable animals to keep and should be disposed of even if at small prices, and their place filled with those that will give much better satisfaction. Besides, there is always a liability of failure of some animals from

of excellence that the average individual will be wanted, and at good prices.

It will sometimes happen that a farmer may from unavoidable causes, as during the most unfavorable season, be deficient in feeding material for all that he wishes to keep, and in such cases it might be better to purchase fodder rather than dispose of animals needed on the farm. But even this may be done in such a way as to keep the herd in good condition at a reasonable outlay.

The keeping of a large number of animals for the sake of the name, good, bad and indifferent, without much regard to their quality or condition, is not advisable under any circumstances, and for real profit should never be undertaken. A really good animal of any kind is worth twice that of an ordinary one, hence the necessity and reasonableness of making selections, and then just carefully caring for them.

The rule applies with great force to the dairy, where we can so easily distinguish the effects of good or bad management. But it will be just as truly visible in that of other kinds of stock, as horses, sheep or swine. These can all be greatly improved by proper selection, breeding and care. And this work must be continuous and not intermittent or spasmodic. Fewer and better animals will be preferable and far more profitable than a large number indiscriminately cared for. Real excellence should be the aim of every farmer in all of his business, and with this always in view there can hardly fail of being the most satisfactory results.

E. R. TOWLE.

Exports for September.

The export figures for September are extremely encouraging. They are the largest ever shown for September, with the single exception of that month in the year 1900, and fall less than a half million dollars below the high-water mark made in that year. The figures, as just presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show the total exports in September, 1902, to be \$115,521,984, against \$106,989,026 in September, 1901, and \$115,901,722 in September, 1900, the highest figure ever shown by September exports. Comparing present conditions with those of earlier years, the figure for September, 1902, are twenty-five per cent, in excess of those of September, 1898, fifty per cent, greater than those of September, 1899, more than double those of September, 1898, and nearly three times as great as those of September, 1895.

This seems to indicate that the downward tendency in the export trade caused by the corn-crop failure of last year has reached its lowest point, and that the reverse movement toward normal conditions has begun. Following the failure of the corn crop last year the exports tended steadily downward. Beginning with October, 1901, in which the export figures were \$145,000,000, the movement was steadily downward until they reached \$88,000,000 in July of the present year. In August the upward movement began, reaching \$94,000,000, and in September \$115,000,000, which is about \$9,000,000 in excess of September of last year.

This decrease in exports, as is well known, was due to the corn crop failure of last

year, and to the low price of cotton; and while the new corn crop has not yet begun to make its appearance in the export figures of the Bureau of Statistics, the movement of the new cotton year has been active, and is the principal cause of the upward trend in the export figures. The cotton exports for September were 347 million pounds, valued at \$30,000,000, in round terms, against 200 million pounds, valued at \$16,000,000 in September of last year, and less than 200 million pounds valued at \$20,000,000 in September of the preceding year, 1900. Even breadstuffs show a decidedly upward tendency in the export movement during September, the total value of breadstuffs exported in September, 1902, being \$22,000,000, against \$12,000,000 in June and \$21,000,000 in September of last year.

The above figures relating to cotton and breadstuffs, it should be understood, are those of the preliminary statement of the Bureau of Statistics, but include ninety-eight per cent. of the entire export of the articles named, while the figures of the total exports of the month, although practically complete, are the preliminary figures subject to the usual revision.

The following table shows the September exports in each year from 1889 to date:

September.	Total Exports.

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Butter Market.

As we suggested last week, the prices on butter have advanced again, although not as much in Boston as at New York and Western markets. Our dealers do not believe in the advance being permanent, and they are selling stock on hand and drawing from cold storage, making a present profit, even if they have to buy and sell at higher rates later in the season. But some receivers have been sending their best lots to New York, where prices range higher, and we fear that buyers must pay more here or accept a lower grade of goods. As it is now, one cannot buy extra Northern creamery at less than 24 cents, and many hold out for 24½ cents, or even higher, but 24 is as high as we can learn of any sales, excepting in small lots, and few reached above 24 cents. Firsts were 22 to 23 cents, seconds 20 to 21 cents. Best marks of Eastern sold at 23 cents, with fair to good at 20 to 22 cents, Western and Northern firsts at 22 to 23 cents and seconds at 20 to 21 cents. Boxes and prints sell fairly well at 24 to 25 cents for extra Northern creamery, 22 to 23 cents for extra dairy and 19 to 21 cents for fair to good lots. Northern dairy in tubs is in fair demand at 21 to 22 cents for Vermont extra and 20 to 21 cents for New York, firsts at 18 to 19 cents and seconds at 14 to 16 cents. There is fair demand for firsts at 18 to 19 cents, but seconds sell slow at 14 to 16 cents. There is a call for choice renovated at 20 cents and common to good at 18 to 19 cents. Western mutations steady at 19 cents for choice and 18 to 18½ cents for common, and ladies dull at 17 to 18 cents.

The receipts of butter for the week ending Oct. 18 were 17,671 tubs, 15,271 boxes, a total weight 878,066 pounds, against 998,630 pounds for the week previous, and 1,015,300 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. Here it will be noticed is a marked falling off.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week ending Oct. 18 were 1200 pounds, against 14,264 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. From New York the exports were 625 tubs.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 215,080 tubs, against 171,889 tubs at the same time last year. The Eastern Company reports 45,884 tubs, against 25,197 tubs for the same time last year. The holdings of the two show a total cold-storage stock of 260,964 tubs, against 263,737 tubs the previous year, and 196,886 tubs for the same week last year, an increase for this year of 64,078 tubs. During the week the stock was reduced 173 tubs, while last year in the same time it was reduced 3380 tubs.

The Trade in Dairy Products.

The exports of cheese from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were smaller than in any like period for the past thirty years, and amounted to only 27,203,184 pounds, valued at \$2,745,597, against 39,813,317 pounds, valued at \$3,650,999 in the previous year. In fact, as far as value is concerned, the imports of this product are now almost equal to the exports, the imports of the foreign varieties in 1902 having amounted to 17,067,714 pounds, valued at \$2,551,366, against imports of 15,329,099 pounds, valued at \$2,120,293 in the previous year. To appreciate the decline in the export trade in this product it is only necessary to recall that in 1880 the total exports of cheese from the United States amounted to the large total of 127,533,907 pounds, with a value of \$12,171,720.

Exports of butter also continue to decline. In the fiscal year 1901-02, exports of this product from the United States amounted to 16,002,163 pounds, valued at \$2,885,600, against 23,243,626 pounds, valued at \$4,014,905 in the previous year. Twenty-two years ago the exports of this product also were at the maximum and amounted to 39,236,658 pounds, valued at \$6,690,687, constituting an export trade that in value was worth about half the like trade in cheese. In 1885 exports of butter had declined to the low record mark of 5,598,812 pounds, with a value of only \$915,533. As early as 1887, however, they had recovered to 31,345,224 pounds, worth \$4,493,364; but since that date they have declined steadily, excepting for the slight recovery in 1901. Exports of butter, as measured by values, exceeded exports of cheese in the last fiscal year by over \$140,000.

Imports and Exports.

The imports into the United States during the month of September amounted to \$36,651,809 worth free of duty and \$51,167,898 of dutiable goods, a total of \$87,819,707. During September, 1901, there were \$29,058,382 worth free of duty and \$37,768,434 dutiable goods. The imports for the same month were \$13,649,720 of domestic goods and \$1,872,264 of foreign goods, a total of exports amounting to \$103,221,984. Same month last year, the imports were \$105,192,390 of domestic goods and \$1,797,538 of foreign goods, a total of \$106,989,026. The excess of exports over imports was \$27,702,27 this year, a deficit \$40,163,113 last year. For the nine months ending Sept. 30, last year, the imports were \$27,501,204 worth free of duty and \$308,976,435 worth of goods dutiable, a total of \$346,477,568. For same nine months this year, imports were \$300,430,993 worth dutiable and \$401,793,011 free of duty, and a total of \$702,233,004. Exports for the same period were \$197,007,227 domestic goods and \$26,449,838 of foreign goods, a total of \$307,451,864. The excess of exports over imports during the nine months 1901 was \$36,941,698, and this year only \$235,218,000. But with our large falling off in corn production and a consequent decline in weight of cattle and hogs sold, this is not an unfavorable report. If less has been shipped the prices have been favorable to the producers, and we think the farmers who have grown what they could not be the poorer because our exports have not increased as much as our imports. Home demand for both agricultural and manufactured goods has been large.

Export Apple Trade.

The export apple trade last week included from Boston 55,999 barrels to Liverpool, 262 barrels to London, a total of 55,261 barrels. From New York 16,049 barrels to Liverpool, 9195 barrels to London, 10,531 barrels to Glasgow, 7337 barrels to various other ports, a total of 43,112 barrels. From Portland 1616 barrels to Liverpool. From Montreal 12,364 barrels to Liverpool, 4140 barrels to London, 15,494 barrels to Glasgow, 212 barrels to other ports, a total of 32,480 barrels. From Halifax, 11,211 barrels to London. This is 86,928 barrels to Liverpool, 24,808 barrels to London, 26,025 barrels to Glasgow and 7549 barrels to other ports, a total of 144,680 barrels to European ports. Corresponding week last year, to Liverpool 15,534 barrels, to London 223 barrels, to Glasgow 11,874 barrels, to other ports 32 barrels, a total of 28,023 barrels, an increase this year of 116,637 over last year. Since the season opened, Boston has shipped 173,590 barrels, New York 190,329, Portland 7236, Montreal 219,181, Halifax 17,328, a total of

617,367 barrels. Last year, for corresponding period, Boston sent 9291 barrels, New York 17,997, Portland 2845, Montreal 74,919, Halifax 49,447, a total of 154,499 barrels, or 462,868 barrels less than this year. The latest cable dispatch from Liverpool says: "Michigan and portion of Commonwealth selling 20,000 barrels; demand excellent; fancy Baldwins \$2.72 to \$4.68, Baldwins in general \$2.88 to \$3.00, poor quality and common Baldwins \$1.92 to \$2.64, Greenings \$2.28 to \$3.48, Kings \$4.08 to \$5.04, Hubbardstones \$2.40 to \$5.60."

A dispatch from Liverpool to Chester A. Lawrence, State street, Boston, of Oct. 20, says: "If the quality is good the market is active, and the prices are very active, but if the quality is inferior the market is declining." Baldwins were selling \$2.16 to \$3.60, Kings \$3.60 to \$4.80.

New York Market.

Potatoes are in fair supply, but there is a good demand and prices are steady. Long Island in bulk are \$1.75 to \$1.87 a barrel, State and Western \$1.62 to \$1.75 for 180 pounds and Jersey \$1.50 to \$1.75 for barrel sack, or 180 pounds, Maine \$1.75 a sack. Sweet potatoes in light receipt, and Southern Jersey are \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel and Southern yellow \$1.25 to \$1.62. Onions vary much in quality. Connecticut white \$2 to \$4.50 a barrel, yellow \$2 to \$2.50 and red \$1.25 to \$2.75. Long Island and Jersey yellow \$2 to \$2.25 and red \$1.75, Orange County white 75 cents to \$2.50 a barrel, yellow \$1.75 to \$2.25 a bag and red \$1.37 to \$1.62. White pickling onions \$4 to \$6 a barrel, \$1.50 to \$2 a basket. Beets 75 cents to \$1 a hundred bunches and carrots \$1. Parsnips \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel. Celery large 30 to 40 cents a dozen and small 5 to 25 cents. Cucumbers, nearby \$2 to \$8 a barrel, Florida \$1.25 to \$1.50 a crate and Boston hothouse \$1 a dozen. Pickling sizes \$2.50 to \$4 a pound. White turnips \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel. Russia 75 cents for Canada and 60 to 70 cents for Jersey. Squashes per barrel 75 to 90 cents for Marrow and \$1 for Hubbard. Pumpkins 60 to 75 cents.

Cabbages are plenty at \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred, cauliflower, fair to fancy \$1 to \$2 a barrel, culls 50 to 75 cents. Brussels sprouts 4 to 12 cents a pound. Lettuce, western New York 50 cents to \$1 a dozen and Boston 25 to 75 cents. Norfolk spinach 50 cents to \$2 a barrel. Okra \$1.25 to \$2 a dozen. Egg plant, Jersey 75 cents to \$1.50 a barrel and Florida \$1.25 to \$1.30 a box. Green corn 25 cents to \$1 a hundred. Southern pearl \$1 to \$2 a basket. String beans, Virginia \$1 to \$1.50 a basket, Charleston wax 75 cents to \$1. Jersey Lima beans, potato 75 cents to \$1.25 a bag and flat 50 cents to \$1. Jersey peppers, green 75 cents to \$1 a barrel and red \$1 to \$1.25. Tomatoes 50 cents to \$1.50 a box.

Apples are in better demand. Fancy red table varieties \$3 to \$4 a barrel, Ben Davis \$2 to \$3, King, Spitzbogen and Gravenstein \$1.50 to \$3. Twenty-one, Spy, Greening and Maiden's Blush \$1.50 to \$2.50, Baldwin, Hubbardston, Fall and York Pippin and Pound Sweet \$1.25 to \$2, fair to good lots 75 cents to \$1.25, open barrel, 50 cents to \$1.50. Crabapples, small yellow \$2 to \$4 and large red \$2.50 to \$3.50. Pears selling well, Seckel at \$3 to \$6 a barrel, Bartlett \$3 to \$5, Bosc and Sheldon \$2 to \$3. Anjou \$1.50 to \$2.75, Duchesse, Louise Bonne and Swan's Orange \$1.50 to \$2, Keifer \$1 to \$1.50. Peaches, Michigan, bushel baskets \$1 to \$1.50, Upriver 30 cents to \$1.12 a carrier, 25 to 50 cents a basket, Maryland \$1 to \$1.75 a carrier, 50 cents to \$1 a basket. Quinces \$3 to \$4.50 a barrel. Grapes, cases Delaware 75 cents to \$1.30, Niagara 75 cents to \$1.25. Worden and Concord 50 cents to 75 cents. Pony baskets Delaware 10 to 18 cents, Niagara and Catawba 10 to 15 cents, red and black 8 to 10 cents. Cranberries, Cape Cod, large fancy 75 cents to \$7.50 a basket, Early Black \$7, fair to prime \$5.50 to \$6.75, crates \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Boston Fish Market.

Shore fish are not as plenty as last week, and the demand is good. Market cod sell at 3 cents, large 4 cents and steak at 6 cents. Haddock are 3 cents and hake 3 cents, pollack and cusk 2 cents and flounders 3 cents. Striped bass are 18 cents, black bass 10 cents and sea bass 9 cents a pound. Mackerel are 25 cents each for large, 12 cents for medium and 8 cents for small, herring \$1.50 a hundred, tautog at 5 cents a pound, 50 cents, butterfish 7 cents, southern fish scad, pompano at 22 cents, sheepshead 23 cents, Spanish mackerel 19 cents and snappers 16 cents. Bluefish 9 to 12 cents and white fish 10 cents. Native smelts 20 cents a pound for large, 12 cents for small, Eastern 14 cents, lake trout 12 cents, sea trout, squaline or weak fish are the same thing at 6½ cents. Halibut scarce at 13 cents for white, 12 for chicken and 11 for gray. Western salmon 12 cents and pickled the same. Perch 9 cents for white and 7 cents for yellow. Eels 10 cents, fresh tongues 9 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Clams in fair demand at 50 cents a gallon, \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. Shrimp \$1 a gallon and scallops \$1.50 to \$1.75. Lobsters steady at 17 cents alive and 19 cents boiled. Oysters \$1 to \$1.20 a gallon for ordinary Norfolk, \$1.10 to \$1.20 for selected Norfolk and fresh-opened Stamford and \$1.25 to \$1.40 for Providence River.

The Crops of the World.

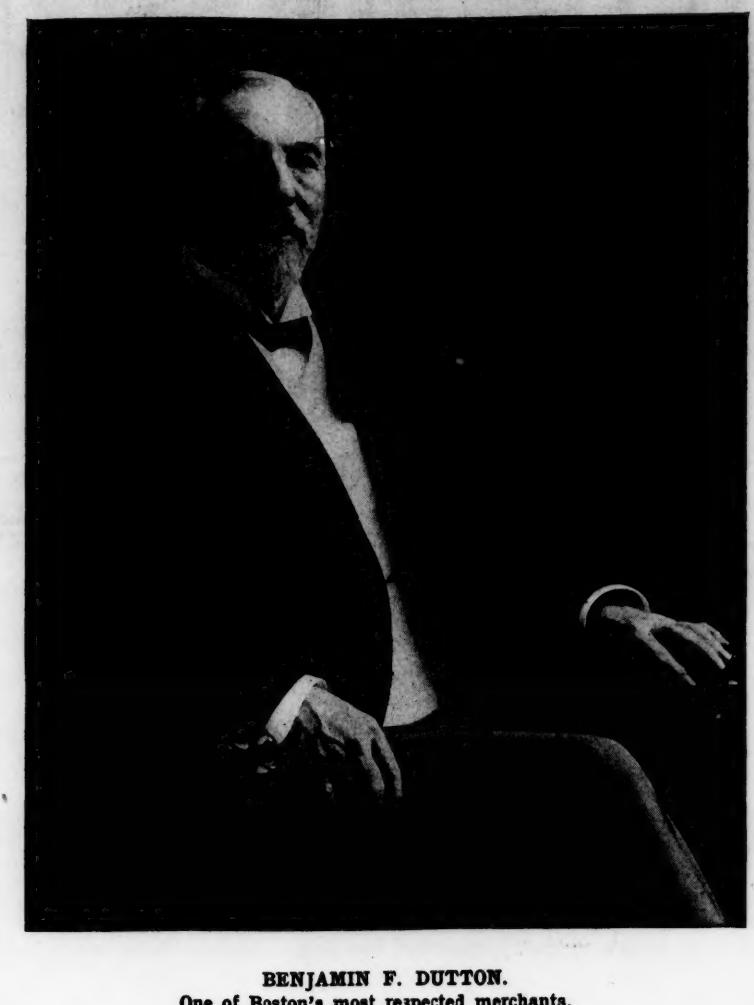
The Department of Agriculture's summary of the crops of the world shows that, owing to the remarkably cool and wet summer experienced throughout a considerable part of Europe, the harvest of 1902 is one of the latest on record. The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, allowing for grain gathered in a damaged condition and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there will be a demand among millers in the countries so suffering for good dry grain to mix with the home product.

The semi-official Russian estimate makes the wheat, rye, barley and oats crops of that country not only larger in 1901, but exceeding the average for the five years 1896-1900. The estimate put the winter-wheat crop at 186,582,387 bushels of sixty pounds each; spring wheat, 300,939,333 bushels of sixty pounds each; rye, 854,452,750 bushels of fifty-six pounds each; barley, 282,130,025 bushels of forty-eight pounds each; oats, 846,391,975 bushels of thirty-two pounds each.

Throughout about four-fifths of the German Empire harvesting was delayed by frequent rains, and there was still much grain in the fields in the middle of September.

The Austrian official figures for Sept. 15 show that wheat and barley are good, average crops, while rye is only medium to good medium. The quality of the grain, so far as the harvest was secured under anything like favorable conditions, is mostly satisfactory.

From Hungary the official report for Sept. 15 shows that maize has suffered from



BENJAMIN F. DUTTON.
One of Boston's most respected merchants.

[From his latest photograph by Notman.]

Of Value to Horsemen.

"Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily as work horses on farms or on the roads, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder."

Literature.

"Richard Gordon," by Alexander Black, author of "Miss Jersey" and other interesting tales, with six illustrations by Ernest Fuhr, a book published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, is especially clever in its original interesting situations, and is sure to be a great seller. It is one of the strongest novels of the day. The plot is firm and finely conceived. Its development is superbly suited to the story of the time. The progress of the tale nevertheless, never is flagging, and is instructive. It is compelling, irresistible, forcible. The scenes are laid in New York city, and have to do with men and women of the upper, middle and higher classes of society, with a dash into Bohemia that is refreshing and vivid. The hero is manly and virile. The heroine is charming, lovable, thoroughly womanly and essentially feminine. The book is simply brilliant in its conversations. It sparkles with delicious humor and fitting repartee.

"Stage Confidences," the latest book by Clara Morris, illustrated with many photographs portraying her well-known characters, a book published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, is a most interesting and instructive book. The author is a woman of great ability and is well known. The scenes are laid in New York city, and have to do with men and women of the upper, middle and higher classes of society, with a dash into Bohemia that is refreshing and vivid. The hero is manly and virile. The heroine is charming, lovable, thoroughly womanly and essentially feminine. The book is simply brilliant in its conversations. It sparkles with delicious humor and fitting repartee.

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Poultry.**Practical Poultry Points.**

Apples need to be packed snugly when they are sent to market to prevent bruising, but live poultry do not. Give them plenty of room to stand without crowding against one another, and to stand erect. With turkeys and geese this is more important than with fowl and ducks, but no bird shows at its best when obliged to stand in a stooping position, while, with head erect and room enough to put on a good front, they show well. Nor is this all. A cramped position is liable to cause congestion of the blood in the muscles that do not have their proper exercise, and the meat will be dark from the settling of blood there. If one needs a lesson on that, he need but watch those who buy for the Hebrew trade, and who slaughtered the fowl according to the tenets of their religious belief. They would not take a bird that appeared to be in a cramped or tortured position in the coop sooner than they would one that had died in the coop, or not much more readily.

We do not believe in cross breeding in any way between two or more pure-bred fowl of different breeds, unless it is done by experts who have formed an idea of what they intend to produce, who know the characteristics of the different breeds and the good points of each as well as they do just what may be needed to improve each. But for grading up a mongrel flock there is much chance for good judgment in selecting the males to use in it. Thus the Leghorns, Minorcas and Andulusians are likely to improve the egg production, but they do not increase the size of the birds, or improve them for table use, as they are narrow on the back and thin in the breast, and this feature is so much a part of them that they will bestow it on all their chickens, even when crossed upon the larger breeds. Crossed upon the Leghorn they make fowl that mature early and lay a good-sized white egg, but when they are crossed again, no one knows what the product will be, whether they be crossed back to one of the two original breeds or some other breed. The Indian Game Dorking cross or the English Game on the Dorking makes a good cross, but they are smaller than are some of the other crosses. The Houdan crosses well on the larger breeds, making a large, meaty fowl that matures quickly, and so does the Dorking, but we do not advise either on pure-bred fowl or pullets. Use them on grade or mongrel flocks, select the best pullets and breed back to the same breed of male.

Poultry, an English paper devoted to that topic, says there are at least three varieties of wild turkeys and nine of domestic turkeys. The former are the North American, Mexican and Honduras, but it does not describe them, and we cannot judge whether they are really different in anything but such differences as arise from the difference in climate and the food they obtain, or whether they have distinctive marks. We think some writers have described the Mexican as smaller than the American wild turkey. Of the Honduras we know even less, excepting that it is smaller than the Mexican. They also do not describe the American Bronze, the Norfolk and the Cambridge, as they are well known there, although we have never seen the two latter in this country. The Cambridge, we think, is a black turkey, much like our Narragansett, weighing about thirty-two pounds for the male and twenty-two for the hen when mature. The Norfolk is more like the small black we used to know, that seldom reaches above twenty-two pounds for the male and eighteen pounds for the hen, but maturing very quickly and making good ten to fifteen-pound birds when six months old. For this reason many have gone back to the small black after having tried the Bronze, or use the Bronze male on the black hens.

The Narragansett, as its name imports, was a production of southern Rhode Island, but is now well distributed through the United States and Canada. Its plumage is of a deep black, with a steel gray band near the tip of the feather, but edged again with the black. Its sizes are given above, and as it grows rapidly and matures well, retaining the tender flesh until well grown, if properly fed, it is a favorite with those who have tried it. The young are very hardy, indeed, extremely delicate and difficult to rear.

The Italian is a dark gray turkey with the edges of the feathers lighter than the rest of them. It is also small, but is valued in France as a sitter, and the report is that they will continue sitting for six months without interruption. The Slate or Lavender turkey is named because of its color, though feathers are sometimes dotted with black. It is not larger than the Norfolk, and not to be recommended to those who grow for market. Neither is the Buff, which is a pretty bird and may become popular in these days when its color is a fad with some. It grows to a fair size, of twenty-seven pounds for the male and eighteen pounds for the hen, but is not very productive of eggs, and it grows and fattens slowly. We had one pair and did not like them, nor did those who had larger flocks of them. On the whole, we prefer the American Bronze, the Narragansett or the smaller black turkey, or a cross between either of the two latter and the Bronze, to any other we have seen or seen described. A cross of the American wild turkey on the Narragansett does not hurt it, and, in fact, it is claimed by some that the Narragansett is the result of a cross of the wild turkey with the smaller black turkey.

The turkeys intended for breeding in the spring often winter well in trees, especially in evergreens, as pine or cedar, but in this climate we would prefer to have them on a roost in an open shed. If they are fed in every night, and for a few nights prevented from going out after eating, they will soon learn to look upon the roost in the shed as their home, and will reach there every night. When they find they cannot go out, it does not take long for them to seek a roost after it grows dark, as they are very averse to moving in the dark, but they are out at the first glimpse of daylight. To go to bed and to get up when the hens do not mean as early hours as if one went with the turkeys.

One task each poultry-keeper should attend to as soon as possible this fall is to take out the earth and droppings from his poultry-house and put it where the soil

needs fertilizing. If it has not been changed within a year, it may be worth while to take it two or three feet deep. Fill about one-half of that depth with a good stiff clay. Then put a dry, sandy or light loam in this to fill it as deep as before, and on this three or four inches of cut straw or chaff. Every load taken out should be worth \$5 if put on grass crops, or where the garden is to be planted next year, and the newly put in material will be worth more than \$1 a load to the health and productiveness of the fowl or chickens kept there. When or before this is done, repair roofs, broken panes of glass, and give all parts inside a thorough spraying or brushing with crude petroleum or kerosene. About a week later fumigate with burning charcoal and sulphur and then repeat the kerosene treatment, and there will be a house that the hens will enjoy living in, and they will pay the rent punctually with eggs.

Poultry and Game.

There is but little change in the poultry market, as demand is light and a fair supply, but mostly ordinary in quality. Northern and Eastern fresh killed in fair demand at quotations. Choice roasting chickens at 18 cents, common to good at 14 to 16 cents and broilers at 15 to 16 cents, fowl at 14 to 15 cents for choice and 12 to 13 cents for common to good, green ducks at 15 to 16 cents and young geese at 15 cents. Northern turkeys are running very poor, and while a few bring 20 cents, more sell at 12 to 16 cents. Pigeons are steady at \$1.50 a dozen for choice and \$1.25 for common to good; squabs, choice large \$2 to \$2.50 a dozen. Western live chickens, 4-pound and heavier 13 to 13½ cents, 2½ to 3 pounds 11 to 12 cents; fowl, 13 to 13½ cents for choice and 12 to 13 cents for common to good. Old roosters higher at 9½ to 10 cents. Fancy spring turkeys 13 to 16 cents, common to good 10 to 12 cents and old turkeys 15 cents. Frozen Western chickens choice 14 to 15 cents, common to good 10 to 12 cents. Fowl 12 to 12½ cents for choice and 10 to 11½ cents for common to good. Turkeys 20 to 21 cents. Live poultry quiet. Fowl at 10 to 11 cents, chickens at 10 to 10½ cents and roosters at 7 to 8 cents.

Game is in light supply. Black ducks \$1 a pair, teal 75 cents and small shore birds 50 cents to \$1.50 a dozen. Venison a little more plentiful at 20 to 25 cents for saddles and 15 cents for whole deer. A few moose have reached here at 10 to 18 cents for whole carcasses and a few quail at 3 a dozen.

Horticultural.**Orchard and Garden.**

Gooseberries and currants may be easily grown from cuttings if they are taken this month from the wood of this season's growth. We like to cut them about six inches long, and heel them in, as it is called, that is, to incline the tops toward the north, with the lower part buried, with one or two buds under the earth and three or four out of it. Put them about three inches apart, and press the earth solidly over the lower end. Then when the ground has frozen cover the tops with coarse mulch to prevent thawing until spring. While a sheeter from the north wind may be desirable, do not place them where they will receive the drippings from the roof or too much water from any source. Next spring in April or May they should have started to leave out, and should have begun to make roots, when they may be set in the rows as wanted. If they are intended to grow as bushes four feet apart is near enough for them, as each year they will throw up new canes from the roots. Set them in good, fertile soil and they will not need much manure until they begin to bear. Do not plant them under trees or where they will be much shaded, but a coarse mulch around the hills in winter and a thorough and frequent cultivation in summer will help their growth. We do not like the tree method of growing, as the stalk borers do more damage when they are grown in that way. We prefer the cluster of several canes or stalks, but some growers leave too many. Now is the time to cut out superfluous stalks and all canes that show indications by premature dropping of the leaves that they are diseased or have the borer in the stems.

A correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* tells how he got the better of the borers in his orchard of two thousand trees, where in previous years he had been to much trouble in taking them out or killing them, having taken eighteen borers from one tree, two or three round-head or root borers, and fifteen flat-head borers from the body and limbs of a young tree. To two gallons of soft soap he added two gallons of strong tobacco amber, two pounds of sulphur and one pint of carbolic acid. He then put this mixture on the trees as thickly as he could with an ordinary scrubbing-brush. When he put it on early in the season and the weather was dry, it remained on the trees all summer. In a wet season it might need to be renewed. It not only kept the borers out, but prevented rabbits from gnawing the bark in winter. In the fall he found only three borers in the trees, and they were some that were overlooked and left from the season before. Not a single young worm was found that had been hatched out after he put the mixture on it.

Certainly it seems as if such an application might be a good one, and by rubbing off the old bark and rubbing this in well the trees would be made more thrifty. If the lye soap could not be easily obtained, whale-oil soap might be used. While he gives all the credit to the mixture, we are inclined to think that the work he put in during the four years in cutting out and killing so many borers must have had some effect in reducing their number. But it would scarcely cause them to decrease from so many to nothing, so we think this mixture was a good one.

The *Practical Fruit Grower* gives this instance of the treatment of pear blight by the use of salt. The writer says he visited an orchard that had been virulently attacked by it. Two trees were entirely past treatment. On others the blackened leaves perished death within a few days. The owner scattered salt under them, and new leaves have come out and are showing green among the blighted ones. A Benton County (Ark.) farmer gave his apple trees an application of salt, and they are remarkable for their vigorous foliage and for the size of the fruit they bear. A gentleman had a tree in his yard that wanted out of the way, and he dug under it and placed a lot of salt in the cavity. Instead of dying it grew more vigorously than ever before, and soon outgrew its twin tree which stood near it, and twenty years after it was still in vigorous condition. It may be well to try the salt on some trees, but it is not an expensive application.

As we ride through the Back Bay district of Boston, we are pleased to see how many



IMPORTED ROUGH-COATED COLLIE, "BRANDANE RANGER".

of the residences and churches are ornamented with the ivy on their walls, almost literally hiding the bricks and mortar, and as we go out into the country, we are pained to see how few of the houses have any green growing up around them or the building that stand around. Not a flowering

A grapevine on the wall of a building or on a little trellis at the side of it seems to require no room excepting for its foothold on the earth, and it bears more freely than those that stand open. Even though it shades the windows a little in the summer days, it need not exclude the sunlight in the winter. With a little judicious pruning, and the fall of the leaves it can be kept within proper bounds, and one can have a crop of most delicious and wholesome fruit right at his door for the trouble of picking, and it will scarcely cost more than that.

Chautauque County, N. Y., has had a law recently enacted by the legislature, which prohibits the killing of skunks in that county at any time of year prior to 1896. Other counties have a close season during which they shall not be killed. This is because they are well known to be persistent destroyers of the white grub, which has done a great deal of injury to the potato crop by eating the tubers, and to the corn and grass crops by eating the roots. We acknowledge that they do much good in that way, and they can be kept out of the chicken and duck coops or the house cellar by the use of wire netting, but do not care to meet them when we walk out in the evening, or to drive over them in the road. We have known people who have done both, and they would have much preferred the grubs.

Mr. E. P. Powell speaks very highly of the McIntosh apple, which is a seedling of the Fameuse, propagated in Canada. The tree is hardy, and makes a good spreading growth. The apple is a brilliant red on a yellow ground. It is now grown from Maine to Nebraska. While it is a good eating apple for early winter, it keeps well in ordinary storage until March, and of course longer in cold storage. It usually bears every year, and has been very free from scab this year where many other varieties have been badly infected. The Shiwassie Beauty is another good one of the Fameuse type. This is a heavy bearer and beg us ripening as early as Sept. 1, but is a good market fruit through September and October. This has scarcely a touch of scab, where Grimes' Golden and Spitzenberg standing near it are badly infected. He recommends both these for general culture.

The Potato Trade.

Imports of potatoes into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, amounted to 7,636,162 bushels, against 371,911 bushels in the previous year. Exports in 1902 were 628,484 bushels, leaving the net imports 7,027,672 bushels. With two exceptions, the 1902 imports into this country were the heaviest ever made; the short domestic crop of 1881, amounting to only 101,145,494 bushels, resulted in imports in the following fiscal year of 8,789,860 bushels, another shortage in domestic production in 1887, when the crop amounted to only 134,100,000 bushels, was followed by imports of 8,259,338 bushels.

As a general rule neither the exports nor imports of this product are important. The trade is, in fact, an anomalous one among food products in that heavy increases and decreases in domestic production have little effect upon the external commerce. During the past thirty years exports of potatoes from the United States have never amounted to so much as a million bushels annually; in only fifteen years out of the thirty have imports exceeded that amount, and four times only have they exceeded 5,000,000 bushels.

The annual production, meanwhile, has varied widely, ranging from the low figure of 1874, when the crop was only 105,981,000, to the high record figures of 1895 when the crop amounted to 297,237,370 bushels. The difference between the smallest and the largest crops of the past thirty years is thus seen to be 191,236,370 bushels, and it would be naturally expected in an important food product like this that the wide range in production would be reflected by important variations in the export or import trade. It has not been unusual, however, that in a year when the crop was greatly short of an average, and was apparently entirely insufficient for domestic consumption, there followed no appreciable increase in imports. Crop variations ranging from negligible quantities up to an high as 190,000,000 bushels have never yet resulted in an import trade amounting to so much as 10,000,000 bushels annually.

The Hay Trade.

The offerings of the higher grades of timothy do not exceed the demand, and traders take them quickly at full prices upon arrival. For grades lower there is an abundance, with limited demand, and prices vary according to the accumulation and willingness of the buyer to accept low grades.

At Boston receipts are about normal and markets at Boston points are unchanged; 343 cars of hay, of which 74 were billed for export, and 10 cars of straw came last week. Corresponding week last year, 561 cars of hay, of which 239 were for export, and 29 cars of straw. Choice timothy is \$18 to \$18.50 in large bales, \$17 to \$18 in small bales, No. 1 \$16.50 to \$17 in large and \$17 to \$17 in small bales, No. 2 \$14 to \$15, No. 3 and clover mixed \$11 to \$12, clover \$10 to \$10.50, straw \$10 to \$11 a barrel, and rye straw \$10 to \$11.50 a barrel.

Providence had a light supply, but a light supply, but the low grades sell slowly. Choice timothy is \$18.50 to \$19, No. 1 \$18 to \$19, No. 2 \$18.50 to \$19, No. 3 \$18 to \$19, No. 4 \$18 to \$19, No. 5 \$18 to \$19, No. 6 \$18 to \$19, No. 7 \$18 to \$19, No. 8 \$18 to \$19, No. 9 \$18 to \$19, No. 10 \$18 to \$19, No. 11 \$18 to \$19, No. 12 \$18 to \$19, No. 13 \$18 to \$19, No. 14 \$18 to \$19, No. 15 \$18 to \$19, No. 16 \$18 to \$19, No. 17 \$18 to \$19, No. 18 \$18 to \$19, No. 19 \$18 to \$19, No. 20 \$18 to \$19, No. 21 \$18 to \$19, No. 22 \$18 to \$19, No. 23 \$18 to \$19, No. 24 \$18 to \$19, No. 25 \$18 to \$19, No. 26 \$18 to \$19, No. 27 \$18 to \$19, No. 28 \$18 to \$19, No. 29 \$18 to \$19, No. 30 \$18 to \$19, No. 31 \$18 to \$19, No. 32 \$18 to \$19, No. 33 \$18 to \$19, No. 34 \$18 to \$19, No. 35 \$18 to \$19, No. 36 \$18 to \$19, No. 37 \$18 to \$19, No. 38 \$18 to \$19, No. 39 \$18 to \$19, No. 40 \$18 to \$19, No. 41 \$18 to \$19, No. 42 \$18 to \$19, No. 43 \$18 to \$19, No. 44 \$18 to \$19, No. 45 \$18 to \$19, No. 46 \$18 to \$19, No. 47 \$18 to \$19, No. 48 \$18 to \$19, No. 49 \$18 to \$19, No. 50 \$18 to \$19, No. 51 \$18 to \$19, No. 52 \$18 to \$19, No. 53 \$18 to \$19, No. 54 \$18 to \$19, No. 55 \$18 to \$19, No. 56 \$18 to \$19, No. 57 \$18 to \$19, No. 58 \$18 to \$19, No. 59 \$18 to \$19, No. 60 \$18 to \$19, No. 61 \$18 to \$19, No. 62 \$18 to \$19, No. 63 \$18 to \$19, No. 64 \$18 to \$19, No. 65 \$18 to \$19, No. 66 \$18 to \$19, No. 67 \$18 to \$19, No. 68 \$18 to \$19, No. 69 \$18 to \$19, No. 70 \$18 to \$19, No. 71 \$18 to \$19, No. 72 \$18 to \$19, No. 73 \$18 to \$19, No. 74 \$18 to \$19, No. 75 \$18 to \$19, No. 76 \$18 to \$19, No. 77 \$18 to \$19, No. 78 \$18 to \$19, No. 79 \$18 to \$19, No. 80 \$18 to \$19, No. 81 \$18 to \$19, No. 82 \$18 to \$19, No. 83 \$18 to \$19, No. 84 \$18 to \$19, No. 85 \$18 to \$19, No. 86 \$18 to \$19, No. 87 \$18 to \$19, No. 88 \$18 to \$19, No. 89 \$18 to \$19, No. 90 \$18 to \$19, No. 91 \$18 to \$19, No. 92 \$18 to \$19, No. 93 \$18 to \$19, No. 94 \$18 to \$19, No. 95 \$18 to \$19, No. 96 \$18 to \$19, No. 97 \$18 to \$19, No. 98 \$18 to \$19, No. 99 \$18 to \$19, No. 100 \$18 to \$19, No. 101 \$18 to \$19, No. 102 \$18 to \$19, No. 103 \$18 to \$19, No. 104 \$18 to \$19, No. 105 \$18 to \$19, No. 106 \$18 to \$19, No. 107 \$18 to \$19, No. 108 \$18 to \$19, No. 109 \$18 to \$19, No. 110 \$18 to \$19, No. 111 \$18 to \$19, No. 112 \$18 to \$19, No. 113 \$18 to \$19, No. 114 \$18 to \$19, No. 115 \$18 to \$19, No. 116 \$18 to \$19, No. 117 \$18 to \$19, No. 118 \$18 to \$19, No. 119 \$18 to \$19, No. 120 \$18 to \$19, No. 121 \$18 to \$19, No. 122 \$18 to \$19, No. 123 \$18 to \$19, No. 124 \$18 to \$19, No. 125 \$18 to \$19, No. 126 \$18 to \$19, No. 127 \$18 to \$19, No. 128 \$18 to \$19, No. 129 \$18 to \$19, No. 130 \$18 to \$19, No. 131 \$18 to \$19, No. 132 \$18 to \$19, No. 133 \$18 to \$19, No. 134 \$18 to \$19, No. 135 \$18 to \$19, No. 136 \$18 to \$19, No. 137 \$18 to \$19, No. 138 \$18 to \$19, No. 139 \$18 to \$19, No. 140 \$18 to \$19, No. 141 \$18 to \$19, No. 142 \$18 to \$19, No. 143 \$18 to \$19, No. 144 \$18 to \$19, No. 145 \$18 to \$19, No. 146 \$18 to \$19, No. 147 \$18 to \$19, No. 148 \$18 to \$19, No. 149 \$18 to \$19, No. 150 \$18 to \$19, No. 151 \$18 to \$19, No. 152 \$18 to

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

The coal question has consumed the Philippines as a factor in campaign oratory.

And so there is to be no sale of the Danish West Indies. Has the Landsting no feeling for the readers of the American papers?

Would John L. Sullivan have understood the reference if he had been told the other day that he resembled the dormouse in "Alice in Wonderland"?

"Velvet buttons smart," says a contemporary head line in a local Woman's Column. Where is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Velvet Buttons?

"Too Much Johnson" may have been what Mr. Noble said to himself on a recent occasion, but hardly with the bland smile of an altogether contented sense of humor.

The Naval Academy evidently bent on doing an example in subtraction. If there are four very important football teams and one of them gets licked, how many are left?

Of course it's a Scotch basso who brings over his sticks and looks forward to a golf championship as an incidental achievement of an American concertour. Being a basso, it is also a case of whoop as well as hoot!

Kansas is still Kansas; the latest sign of her accustomed animation is the man whose son has been expelled from school for infatuation during Bible readings, and who has brought suit against the Board of Education to have the Bible expelled likewise.

"All is not gold that glitters," says the saw; yet for all that there seems to have been no real need of emphasizing the fact by opening Gotham's brand new and very society theatre with a comedy called "Tommy Rot." The name looks almost like an exclamation.

Eighteen foreign countries, and practically every State in the Union, are represented in this year's registration at the Institute of Technology. If Boston isn't a cosmopolitan city, it is certainly not the fault of the Institute.

One fact at least of modern science has accepted the glacial man as a once existing person. Just at this season many a husband might add that there's proof of the theory in the evident fact that modern woman has descended from an ancestress very much devoted to the wearing of furs.

A Phillips (Me.) correspondent writes of a rather romantic wedding" which took place there the other day, and in which the bride chewed gum and the bridegroom tobacco during the ceremony. Novelists looking for the scene of a real American romance must have read the item with considerable interest.

The maker of the celebrated Cardiff giant died in poverty for all his ingenuity; and that in a country which, as we have been told on very good authority, loves to be humbugged. Like the author whose fame lives by virtue of a single story, the inventor of the famous giant seems to have used up all his ammunition at the first shot.

The movement toward sanding the dangerous spots of the Tremont-street asphalt will receive the support of pretty nearly everybody, except perhaps, the sympathetic person who always pushes his way through the crowd and advises other sympathetic persons how best to help the honest driver restore his quadruped to the perpendicular. His occupation will be almost as finally gone as Othello's, and very often he seems to have no other.

Press notices of birthday celebrations, even those of the oldest inhabitants of towns and cities otherwise unknown to contemporary history, are rarely of interest to many of us outside the home circle. Even photographs make little impression. But the birthday of Mrs. Gilbert needs no photographs, and a large, public heartily echoes actor Gillette's telegram: "Loving greeting to you and hearty congratulations to all the rest of us that we have you with us."

Harvard's new hospital, the Stillman Infirmary, is all ready for patients, but it still remains to be seen whether the necessary two thousand undergraduates will have the wisdom voluntarily to pay the small sum apiece needed to run the institution and to insure the individual student against the possibility of any further hospital expense during his present year in college. Four dollars is a small enough charge for hospital attendance, if you happen to be sick; but there's the possibility that the average undergraduate will say, "Who's going to be sick, anyway?"

Miss Mary MacLane is still nobly true to her own impulses. Here is the published statement of what happened immediately after her arrival in a neighboring city recently honored by her temporary presence: "Miss MacLane entered Peterson's news store about nine o'clock, and inquired of the clerk if he had any of Mary MacLane's books in stock. The clerk replied that he had none on hand, but that they had kept them. She asked if the book was selling well, and he told her that they had only sold a few copies. The young lady replied that she was Mary MacLane, and said that she came in to put her autograph in the books if he had any."

It will take little extra expenditure of eloquence on the part of the W. C. T. U. to demonstrate the need of reforming the bill boards. But to actually reform them is another matter, and there is a natural danger that the latest organization to look in this direction will face complications, in that the liquor interests have, as a general thing, put up better-looking posters than many of their bill-board companions along other lines of industry. However, popular education is the only weapon that will ever be sharp enough actually to cut off the bill board from its present right to post any atrocity it sees fit, provided atrocity offends only the aesthetic sensibilities. The W. C. T. U. can do a good bit in helping turn the grindstone.

There are some things in connection with the coal strike that should not be quickly forgotten. Among these is the generosity of those who have contributed to the funds for purchasing coal for those who could not buy a supply for themselves at the prevailing prices, and that of the corporations and manufacturers, who, having put in a supply before the strike came on, have sold it to their employees, and perhaps to others of

their townspeople, at cost prices, even when they did not know how they could obtain more unless at much greater cost. And we should not forget those coal dealers who have sold at but a small advance over previous rates, but we should also remember those who, having bought coal to sell at \$5 to \$7 a ton, have refused to sell to their neighbors and old customers at less than \$15 to \$18 or \$20 a ton, although they could sell to other dealers who sold below their rates, on an agreement that they would not sell in the territory usually served by the dealer of whom they bought. We would not boycott such dealers, but we would patronize them as little as possible, and when we could we would give our trade to those who were not so anxious for a present profit as to take advantage of the necessities of those who have helped to support them in years past.

The Real Function of Clover on the Farm.

Through the Central States this has been an unfavorable season for the harvesting of clover seed. Many acres were not cut, and in other fields the seed has been lying in the windrow, rotting or sprouting.

This gives rise to the question, What is the honest reason the average farmer grows clover? Is it for its value as a soil improver or its value for feed and seed? If the former, how many are using it for that purpose excepting in name?

I have in mind a farmer who, having a field that had been cropped for grain for several years, decided to give it a rest by growing clover. He succeeded in getting a stand, and in the early summer was tempted to take off a crop of hay; but yesterday I saw him cutting for seed a crop that was over ripe four weeks ago. It had taken its third growth, and when cutting the seed crop he was clipping off four or five inches of tender young shoots. If that was not muddering both crop and soil, I don't know what is. But to insure a complete execution, that farmer will no doubt pasture the stubble until Christmas, and then expect enough to remain to fertilize the corn crop next spring.

Some reader may think this an exaggerated case; but now, be honest, haven't you known cases almost as bad, and hasn't there been a time when you yourself could have been held on suspicion?

Now, don't some one rise up and say I am "knocking" the clover plant. Indeed I am not; I am its devout admirer. It has always been a rule of mine to feed well my hired help, and if the clover plant is working for me, I intend it shall be fed and cared for.

There is an absurd idea prevalent that the clover crop can live on "air," but it has been proven a number of times that a clover crop yielding two tons of hay per acre, requires 105 pounds of nitrogen, and eighty-four pounds of phosphoric acid and eighty-four pounds of potash. Admitting that the larger percentage of the nitrogen is atmospheric, where does it get all that mineral plant food? From the upper and subsoil. Then does it not stand within reason that our soils can be depleted by growing clover unless care is exercised.

Since a wheat crop yielding thirty bushels per acre removes fifty-seven pounds of nitrogen, twenty-four pounds of phosphoric acid and thirty pounds of potash, it is easily noted that when we remove our clover crop, we are taking off twice as much nitrogen, practically as much phosphoric acid and three times as much potash, as with the wheat crop. Now this is not theory, it is a practical figuring, and counts in favor of its neighbors.

Today all that is changed. It is like no other village in the United States. It has an importance quite apart from that which links it in history to a fearful massacre. It is in a happy sun semi-American, yet in another way it is so thoroughly American that there are grounds for regarding the new movement a prophecy of what will some day be accomplished in many villages like it, for Deerfield is a town given over to the making, by hand, of objects of art in various branches of handicraft.

In the great old houses of Deerfield there are many works of domestic art dating back one or two hundred years. Perhaps it was the presence of these that kept the people of the town doing a certain kind of embroidery peculiar to Deerfield known as the "blue-and-white work." At any rate, the work was done to perfection, and the old bed-coverings and samplers of their forefathers' days frequently gave the workers suggestions for patterns.

The work was done in a haphazard sort of fashion. To regard it very seriously or to look on it as a means of livelihood never entered the heads of the ladies whose fingers fashioned it. In the same way others once in a while platted straw baskets.

Then the idea came to some one of larger vision that the blue-and-white work might be made to furnish occupation for many women, and this scheme started a movement unique in this country.

The blue-and-white work, thus put on a thoroughly artistic basis, made a success. The workers found that there was some money in it—not a fortune, by any means, but a sum sufficient to the needs of a quiet spot like Deerfield. Then the basket-plainers took the cue, and began to seek new patterns. They had help from a Deerfield woman, who had traveled widely and noted the Indian baskets, which are not plentiful, nowadays, when Indians are forsaking the old ways. She introduced raffia, and the baskets were made in new shapes, with artistic designs.

The success of the blue-and-white work and of the baskets stirred to emulate the rug-makers. The rag carpet of the country is famous, but even its best friends can hardly say that it is artistic. In Deerfield, however, everything is artistic. The rag rugs and squares made there are considered as fine in coloring as the Persian rugs, although naturally less gorgeous. The greens and blues and reds are all soft and exquisitely blended.

Then another Deerfield woman does metal work. In her quaint old studio she and her friend and co-worker beat silver and copper and brass into beautiful and strange designs, and set them with stone, sometimes of great rarity and interest.

Two other Deerfield women take artistic photographs, which are known everywhere for their wonderful color effects. Men are not debarred from the Arts and Craft Society, although they are in a hopeless minority. Two men reproduce the old Colonial furniture of the town, and find a ready sale for it.

Yet another daughter of Deerfield is known all over the country as a book-binder, although she no longer lives in the old village. Miss Ellen Starr, however, counts herself one of the Deerfield "craftspeople," and showed her work at their recent exhibition.

For now the Deerfield Arts and Craft Society has been regularly organized. It is a loose organization, in a way. Each separate department manages its own affairs. All officers serve without pay. Dues are levied to pay for minor expenses, such as postage, and so forth. There are fifty-three members of the association, and this, in a little village, most of which is gathered about one street, is a large number.

There are many picturesque facts about the organization. Western Massachusetts has sent many remarkable folk out into the world, and sometimes the blue-and-white workers are called on to copy some bit of an ancestor's household belongings for a wealthy descendant, now moved away.

excellent sailor and has long been desirous of seeing India, about which she has heard so much. The royal yacht, which is a veritable floating palace, will probably convey the royal party to Bombay. Some people think that the King will be crowned as Emperor of India at this Durbar. But such an idea is erroneous. In the East monarchs are not "crowned," but "proclaimed."

A coronation is an essentially religious function and a Christian one, which would not appeal to Mohammedans, the fire-worshippers, the Brahmins, the Buddhists and the members of all those other faiths represented in India.

In every house, almost, one finds the crane of bygone days standing in the great fireplace, and a spinning wheel drawn up in the chimney corner. Small pieces of glass, or those of the bull's-eye pattern, are on every side. Warming pans hang on the walls, and old candlesticks stand on the mantels. The average age of the houses on the main street (and this allows for several new ones) is 120 years. In such a setting why should not an Arts and Craft Society flourish.

In the local museum, known as Memorial Hall, the workers of today can find many relics of their departed forefathers. The place is next to the museum of Plymouth, the best of the kind in the country, and it may outrank Plymouth in some departments. And the Deerfield of the past is closely linked with the town of today.

How many folk in this country can show the wooden bowl carved and used by an ancestor of two hundred years ago, or the gown of a great-great-grandmother, or the blood-stained suit of clothes worn by an ancestor when he was killed defending his home against Indians? These things abound in Deerfield.

It seems as if the village were exceptionally situated for such a movement as the one described. It lies among the soft green hills of one of the loveliest parts of the country. The people come of the best stock of the East. They inherit strong brains and skilled hands from their pioneer ancestors. Everything that is making the fame of the village was found, in embryo at least, within its walls.

Commissioner Sargent recommends additional legislation making more strict the laws excluding diseased immigrants and halting transportation lines responsible for bringing them to this country. He also recommends that a record be kept of deported aliens, and that arrangements be made for the distribution of aliens now congregated at centres of large population to points where they can supply the demand of labor.

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May Solve a Rural Problem.

Deerfield, in Massachusetts, where the Arts and Crafts Exhibition closed recently, has solved the problem of the "decaying village," if not of the abandoned farm, in a way that may lead to the industrial rejuvenation of rural New England.

Seven or eight years ago Deerfield was much like any other village of the western part of our State. It had more historic interest, its houses were better examples of Colonial architecture, its people were probably somewhat more cultured. But in the main it bore a striking resemblance to its neighbors.

Today all that is changed. It is like no other village in the United States. It has an importance quite apart from that which links it in history to a fearful massacre. It is in a happy sun semi-American, yet in another way it is so thoroughly American that there are grounds for regarding the new movement a prophecy of what will some day be accomplished in many villages like it, for Deerfield is a town given over to the making, by hand, of objects of art in various branches of handicraft.

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There are many picturesque facts about the organization. Western Massachusetts has sent many remarkable folk out into the world, and sometimes the blue-and-white workers are called on to copy some bit of an ancestor's household belongings for a wealthy descendant, now moved away.

For so doing, this function will be invested with peculiar grandeur and importance, and the Indian tradition fulfilled that each emperor of Hindustan must be proclaimed in person at Delhi, the ancient capital of the empire of the Moguls. Queen Victoria was the first ruler of the Empire of India in all its history who had never set foot in the Holy City of Delhi. There is nothing in the constitution or in any statute to prevent the King from leaving England or Europe for a couple of months.

If the King goes, it is very probable that the Queen will accompany him, for she is an

excellent sailor and has long been desirous of seeing India, about which she has heard so much. The royal yacht, which is a veritable floating palace, will probably convey the royal party to Bombay. Some people think that the King will be crowned as Emperor of India at this Durbar. But such an idea is erroneous. In the East monarchs are not "crowned," but "proclaimed."

The woodworkers, too, copy old furniture of the Deerfield houses, bride-chests and the like. The men who built Deerfield as it now is were people of wealth, for their homes are beautiful today. The halls and stairways, the window seats, and the fireplaces are all fine examples of the Colonial architecture, which is so rarely found in perfection.

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Oct. 29, 1902.

	Shots	and	Fat
Cattle Sheep Suckers	15,506	25,621	2004
This week....	5068	16,210	165
Last week....	5068	21,762	1853
One year ago....	10,947	110	25,088

Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.75@7.50; first quality, \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$9.50@10.00; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$3.00@3.50. Western steers, 4@5@6c.

MILK COWS—Fair quality \$30.00@48.00; choice cows \$50.00@68.00.

STOKES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Yearlings, \$15@25; two-year-olds, \$18@23; three-year-olds, \$28@48.

SHOES—Per pound, live weight, 2@3c; extra, 3@4c; sheep and lambs per head in lots, \$2.50@3.50; lambs, \$3.50@5.75.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 6@7c; live weight, shots, wholesale—; retail, \$2.25@3c; country dressed hogs, 8@9@10c.

VEAL CALVES—4@7c P lb.

HIDES—Brighton—7@7c P lb; country lots, 6@7c.

CALF SKINS—60c@1.50c; dairy skins, 40@60c.

TALLOW—Brighton—4@5c P lb; country lots, 4@5c.

PELTS—40@85c.

Cattle, Sheep.

Demand light, with moderate arrivals. Small pigs, \$2.50@4.

Shots, \$8@8.

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	Shots	and	Fat
Cattle Sheep Suckers	15,506	25,621	2004
This week....	5068	16,210	165
Last week....	5068	21,762	1853
One year ago....	10,947	110	25,088

Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.75@7.50; first quality, \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.50@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$9.50@10.00; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$3.00@3.50. Western steers, 4@5@6c.

MILK COWS—Fair quality \$30.00@48.00; choice cows \$50.00@68.00.

STOKES—Thin young cattle for farmers: Yearlings, \$15@25; two-year-olds, \$18@23; three-year-olds, \$28@48.

SHOES—Per pound, live weight, 2@3c; extra, 3@4c; sheep and lambs per head in lots, \$2.50@3.50; lambs, \$3.50@5.75.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 6@7c; live weight, shots, wholesale—; retail, \$2.25@3c; country dressed hogs, 8@9@10c.

VEAL CALVES—4@7c P lb.

HIDES—Brighton—7@7c P lb; country lots, 6@7c.

CALF SKINS—60c@1.50c; dairy skins, 40@60c.

TALLOW—Brighton—4@5c P lb; country lots, 4@5c.

PELTS—40@85c.

Cattle, Sheep.

Demand light, with moderate arrivals. Small pigs, \$2.50@4.

Shots, \$8@8.

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The Horse.

Care of the Mare and Foal.
As soon as the colt comes into the world, see that its nose is uncovered as soon as the body is exposed to the air, and there may be cases where the navel needs attention. After these attentions, says Prairie Farmer, leave the colt with the dam for a while and let her take care of it, but if after two or three hours it has not had any milk, help it get some. When a week old, put on a halter and tie the colt up. By the time it is two weeks old, it should have been taught to lead and stand tied while its mother is taken out to water. I keep the mare in a box stall for a time previous to and a short time after foaling, and as soon as the colt becomes accustomed to being haltered I tie the mare in a single stall and place the colt in a stall next to it, which it soon learns to know as its own.

My colts usually greet me on entering the stable in the morning and are so much in the way while I am cleaning stable and currying that I am obliged to halter them and tie them in single stalls, and they seem as proud as a boy with his first pair of pants, and here I leave them tied till after breakfast. It is right here where the better part of the colt's education comes in. I do not allow the colt to follow the mare when she is at work, and as it has learned that it cannot have its own way it will stay shut in the barn without making much fuss. If the colt cannot be taken to the mare I have her brought up to the barn once during the morning and afternoon for a while, and later on allow the colt to go with the mare when she is doing slow work, such as drawing hay or stacking grain.

As soon as the colt shows an inclination to eat give it some choice bits of hay, for it is too strong for the stomach and may cause stomach trouble. When the colt is four months old you may give it a little grain in a box by itself, and when five months old wean it and let it remain in the pasture during the day; bring it up at night, feed it and tie it up.

I do not like the idea of turning the colts loose in the barn, as they move around and become restless, but if tied and given plenty of bedding they will lie down and keep quiet. I feed my colts two parts oats, one part corn and a little clover hay, and turn them out when the weather will permit.

Johnson County. CYRUS GREENE.

Common Flowers for Winter Use.

Some of our common garden flowers are quite as satisfactory for use in the window-garden in winter as the more expensive and care-demanding kinds which we procure from the florist. The single petunia is one of these. (Double kinds are comparatively worthless for winter flowering.) If a root is potted in September or October, all its old branches cut away, and the plant allowed to renew itself, as it very soon will if given a good soil, plenty of sunshine, and not too much water, it will begin to bloom by the latter part of November, and from that time on it will produce a great many flowers, and make the window bright and cheerful as few other plants can. From time to time, the branches should be cut back sharply, to encourage the production of new ones, on which the flowers will be borne. If a purple one is planted in the same spot with a white one, the two will grow up together and mingle their flowers in such a manner as to form a delightful contrast. This plant can be grown as a hanging one, if you so prefer it. About the middle of winter work a spoonful of Bowker's food for flowers into the soil about its roots. This fertilizer can be bought at almost any drug store and will produce a vigorous growth and encourage prolific flowering.

The Chinese pink will, if cut back sharply when taken from the garden, bloom well nearly all winter. It may not be quite as beautiful as the carnation, and will lack the fragrance of the latter, but its flowers will be rich in color, and do much to brighten and beautify the window in which they grow. It requires but little care, and is seldom attacked by insects of any kind. In many German families of my acquaintance, plants are kept growing in pots the year round, and are very highly valued. Each spring the old growth is cut away, and along about midsummer the roots are put into fresh earth. By the time the plant has to go into the house it has renewed itself, and is ready for the winter's work. Plants treated in this manner are preferable to those which have been allowed to flower during the summer in the open ground.

I have found the Marguerite carnation quite as satisfactory in the window-garden as in the outdoor garden, if small plants are potted in the fall. Indeed, it does better under the conditions which prevail in the house during winter than the greenhouse varieties of carnation. This, however, is probably due to the fact that being grown from seed the plants are stronger in every way than those grown from cuttings, as the greenhouse carnations are. Select plants which you are sure will give double flowers, —the single ones are comparatively worthless,—and pot them in a soil of loam containing enough clay to give the compost more solidity than it would otherwise have, but be sure to see that it has the best of drainage. Carnations do not flourish in a soil so light and porous that there is not a good deal of firmness about their roots. In this respect they are like the rose. If sharp sand or clayey soil containing considerable gravel is mixed with the loam, all danger of too much compactness will be avoided.

Water enough to keep the soil evenly moist all the time; avoid watering enough to make it wet. The red spider may attack the plant, but you can prevent injury by giving it a dip bath daily in clear water. If it becomes badly infested before you discover the presence of the enemy heat a tub of water to 120° and immerse the plant in it all over, allowing it to remain under water for not longer than a quarter of a minute at a time. This will kill the spider, but will not injure the plant. After treating it in this manner a daily showering or, what is preferable, dip bath will doubtless prevent the spider from returning. This hot-water treatment can be applied to nearly all plants attacked by the spider with excellent results. It is valuable because it puts an end to the spider and its work at once. Daily showering will eventually rout the pest in the majority of cases, but it will take time to accomplish the desired result. As to the dip bath, I advise it because it is much more thorough in its operation than showering can possibly be, because by the use of all parts of the plant are sure to be reached. Where showering is depended on this is not always the case.

Ten-week stock—the "gilliflower" of old times—is another excellent winter flowering plant, provided small plants are used instead of large ones which have flowered freely during the summer. It is almost impossible to lift an old plant successfully, because it

NELLA JAY, 2 1/4 1=4, BY JAY HAWKER : DAM, PARONELLA, BY PARKVILLE.

Winner of the Kentucky Futurity.



has a long tap-root which has to be cut off to reduce it to the limit of an ordinary pot, and when this occurs the plant is almost sure to die. Young plants or small plants, however, can be potted with safety. In order to secure plants for winter, it is a good plan to sow a small quantity of seed along in July, though as a general thing there will be a few plants in the bed, among those from seed sown in spring, which have not grown to be so large that attempt to pot them would be inadvisable. This plant has very beautiful flowers,—if the double varieties are selected, and no others should be used, as the single sorts are inferior,—the colors ranging through various shades of red to pure white. They are borne in spikes six or seven inches long. They have a spicy fragrance quite like that of the carnation. After all the buds on a spike have developed, cut it off close to its junction with the main stalk, and in a short time a new stalk will be put forth to take its place. In this manner the plant can be renewed from time to time.

The scarlet salvia, *S. splendens* of the catalogues, is a most charming plant for winter use, provided it is kept from the ravages of the red spider. Old plants in the garden will always send up plenty of young shoots from the base of the roots, and some of these can be broken off in such a manner as to bring away a piece of root with them. These will soon become established if carefully potted, and as soon as they get well to growing they will begin to bloom if you allow them to. But it is advisable to pinch off the first buds that appear, and from the production of branches enough to make the plant bushy and compact. This is quite important, as many young plants will, as soon as taken in the house, begin to grow up and take on a spindly, awkward shape, which cannot be corrected afterward. But by pinching at the right time, and keeping it up until the plant has taken on the shape desired, it is an easy matter to secure a plant with a score of branches, each one of which will produce flowers by midwinter.

The effect of a fine plant covered with flowers is extremely beautiful, because of the intense richness of color which characterizes its blossoms. We have few other plants which bloom so profusely and so constantly throughout the entire season. Give it a sunny window, a moderate amount of water at its roots, and water all over its

foliage two or three times a week,—once a day would be better,—and you will be delighted with it, and get more pleasure from it than you will be likely to from some expensive plant that requires a good deal of coaxing, and then cannot be depended on.—Country Gentleman.

If one is to pasture hogs, one of the first needs is a supply of water for them. Probably none is better than a running brook, if so situated that no other herds are above it to foul the water or send down disease that they may have. But it may be better in some cases to bar the hogs from the brook or pond, if the water is stagnant, or if there are other herds above on the same stream, and to resort to the well for a source of supply. This should be so located as to be free from the drainage of the field or the surrounding lots. The trough should be surrounded by a cement floor, and so arranged that while the swine can drink from it, they cannot wallow in it to foul it. If there is a continuous supply, the overflow may be so arranged as to give them a wallowing place, but when they are in clean grass they need it less than when in close and filthy pens, and they are better without a wallowing place than to have to take their drink from the place they wallow in. Those who keep their hogs in small yards often fail to realize the need that hogs have for pure drinking water and for green food. If they would give water more frequently as a drink, and give less sloppy food, especially when made wet by the use of the water in which salt meat has been cooked, they would find the profits of the hogs they keep increase to a considerable extent.

Milk is heavier than water. In diluted milk the water will largely rise to the surface. Thus one hundred gallons of average new milk will weigh as heavy as 103.02 of water. Separated milk will weigh more than whole milk, since the lighter weight fat is abstracted from the former.

On April 1, 1903, the new German meat inspection law goes into effect. Under this act fifty-six inspection stations will be established, of which twenty-nine will be at various ports of entry.

It is believed that the inspection will materially retard the importation of meats. For the year 1901, the imports of food stuffs and live stock for food purposes had a value of over \$450,000,000, an increase of nearly 775,000 tons over similar imports in 1900, this notwithstanding a fine yield of rye, wheat and oats. The butchers associations in Germany, reports Consul J. E. Keil at Stettin, are being alarmed over the constantly decreasing supply of home live stock, but notwithstanding this, at the instigation of the Agrarian party, restrictions have been placed upon the importation of cattle with a view to preventing American beef gaining too strong a foothold in the Empire. As a result of this scarcity of meats, Consul Keil states, since last January the price of meat has risen perceptibly, the price of live hogs in June, 1902, was 23.8-10 per cent. higher than in June, 1900. In laboring circles use of meat due to high prices is diminishing, resulting in an increased consumption of fresh and smoked fish and herring.

To Breeders, Horsemen Generally and All Lovers of Man's Best Friend:

Owing to the rigid enforcement of the Blue Laws of Massachusetts, the horse industry has this year received a staggering blow,—a blow so stunning that if something is not done instantly to counteract its effects this great industry will be killed so far as Massachusetts is concerned. No good can be accomplished by going at length into the merits or demerits of these Blue Laws; it is sufficient to call attention to existing facts.

WINTER Carriages

Catalogued Below Consist of

Broughams,
Rockaways,
Station Wagons,

Taken in exchange by us the past season.

They have been carefully repaired by ourselves and are ready for immediate use.

Quality and prices should sell them quickly.

18488—BROUGHAM, interior finish, green cloth throughout, painted to match, rubber tires, pole and shafts, just been through the shop, in perfect condition \$450

18660—ROCKAWAY, extension, extra inside seat, rubber tires, maroon cloth, very light, in good order \$300

17955—ROCKAWAY, platform, pole and shafts, rubber tires, green cloth and satin, almost new, and light, cost \$350, now \$250

15970—ROCKAWAY, maroon cloth and satin, rubber tires, extra seat for child \$250

16258—ROCKAWAY, octagon, pole and shafts, rubber tires, green cloth and satin trimmings, medium weight \$290

18282—DEPOT WAGON, green cloth, rubber tires, very light, good condition \$175

18197—DEPOT WAGON, \$275

18197—DEPOT WAGON, \$100

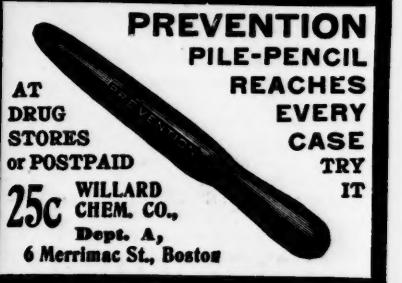
18267—DEPOT WAGON, rubber tires, light white pole, green cloth trimmings, inside cloth partition for water use \$275

18247—DEPOT WAGON, rubber tires, light white pole, green cloth trimmings, inside cloth partition for water use \$350

18244—DEPOT WAGON, steel tires, light cord trimmings, very light \$90

The Above Warranted as
Represented.

Kimball Bros. Co.
No. 112 Sudbury St., Boston.



1849

LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by the State of Massachusetts.

Incorporated 1849. Charter Perpetual.

SPRINGFIELD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cash Capital	- - -	\$2,000,000.00
Assets	- - -	5,898,887.43
Liabilities Except Capital	2,611,692.15	
Surplus to Policy Holders	3,287,195.28	
Losses Paid Since Organization	- - -	28,949,377.06

A. W. DAMON, President
CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-Pres't

W. J. MACKAY, Secretary
F. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer

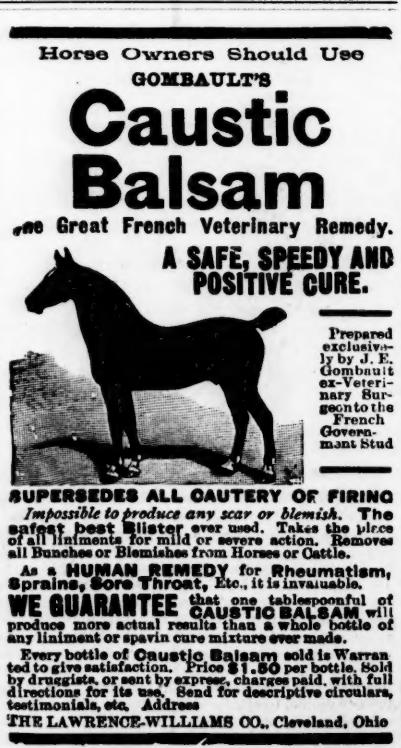
Agencies in all the Prominent Localities Throughout the United States.

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85 WATER STREET,

BOSTON.



The election of Gaston by Republican horsemen will in unmistakable terms register a protest that must and will be heard, and the results will be that this great industry will be preserved, and at the same time no practical damage will be done. Republican principles or the Republican party in the State of Massachusetts. The incoming Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican, thereby preventing the doing of any damage to the party. The horsemen of Massachusetts, the farmers of Massachusetts, and the other horsemen of the State, have an opportunity which is now with them, and which may never be theirs again, to show they are a power which must not be ignored. Those who have the best interests of the horse at heart, an interest as great, as pure and as noble as that of the trader or the manufacturer, or any industry which neither of the great parties dares to strike at as the horse industry has been struck at, should make it their personal business, throughout the length and breadth of the State, in every town, city and hamlet, to see how many voters they can change over from Bates to Gaston, and then can rest assured that if he is elected theirs will be the full credit, and no future chief executive of Massachusetts will dare to attempt the destruction of the horse industry.

A Leading Massachusetts Horseman.